THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1775. THE NUMBER 46.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE,
OR THE
NORFOLK INTELLIGENCER.

UNI AEQUUS VIRTUTI ATQUE EJUS AMICIS.—— Hor.

Substance of Lord Mansfield's speech, on delivering the opinion of the Court of King's Bench, in the cause of Campbell against the King. Nov. 28, 1774.

HE begun with stating the action, which was for the recovery of a sum of money paid by the plaintiff to the collector, as the duty of 4 and a half per cent. on certain sugar exported from Grenada, on the ground that it was an illegal importation. He stated the several things found by the special verdict; the situation of the Island under the French government; the conquest; articles of capitulation; treaty of peace: the King's proclamation in October 1763, declaring the Island was to be governed by a Council and Assembly; a subsequent proclamation inviting settlers; the appointment of Governor Melvile and Council; and lastly, the proclamation imposing the 4 and a half per cent. duty on exports, the same that is paid in all the Leeward Islands, He said there were two questions, 1st, whether the King, without consent of parliament, could impose such duties at all? it being contended for the plaintiff, that by submitting to the British government, the inhabitants of Grenada became instantly entitled to all privileges of British subjects. 2dly, whether the King could impose the duty after October 1763? On the first, the court were of opinion, the King could legally impose the duty, had it been done in proper time. He stated the King's prerogative of making war and peace; of treating conquered people as he pleased. He went into the history of the conquest of Ireland, of Guinea, Calais, Berwick, New-York, and Jamaica. He shewed, that the parliament of Great-Britain did not interfere; that the King and Council governed; that they derived all privileges, and were now governed by English laws, and entitled to English privileges; these among the rest, from the bounty and pleasure of the King, He distinguished between foreigners submitting, and a country conquered and peopled by British subjects: Such was Jamaica, where none of the Spaniards were allowed to remain; on which ground it was, that Lord Hardwick and another lawyer gave their opinion, that Jamaica could not be treated as a conquered country. He said no lawyer ever doubted the King's power of legislation over people conquered by his arms, and that nothing in the capitulation of Grenada, and treaty of peace, took it out of the general rule: on the contrary, the capitulation declared Grenada should be treated like the other Leeward Islands, which at that time paid the 4 and a half per cent. duty. But on the second point, the court were of opinion, that the King, by his proclamations in Oct. 1763, and Feb. 1764, had precluded himself from exercising such an act of legislation as the imposition, by assuring the inhabitants of being governed by a Council and Assembly, by inviting settlers on these terms, and more especially by the appointment, precedent to the imposition, of G. Melvile and Council, whereby an assembly might have been held. The proclamation imposing the duty, by the King's sole authority, was a violation of the privileges the inhabitants and settlers were led to expect; for, after these, no taxes could be levied, but by the authority of the assembly, or of parliament. The proclamation was therefore void; and although the imposition was just and equitable, being the same as all the British Islands paid, not being warranted, the plaintiff was entitled to recover.

His Lordship was very careful all along to join the authority of parliament with that of the assembly, that he might not decide upon the grand American question; and it is thought an act of parliament will be immediately passed to subject Grenada to this duty.

By Captain WELSH, arrived here in 6 weeks from LIVERPOOL, we have received the following intelligence.

HAGUE, JANUARY 27.

ACCORDING to the last advices from Petersburgh, the famous Rebel Pugatschew has undergone a long examination, during which he is said to have made some insolent answers. Being asked why he revolted against his lawful Sovereign, he answered, I did not revolt, I only endeavoured to bring the lawful Heir to the Throne of Russia. Being asked why he suffered so many murders of innocent people, who had in no respect offended him; he answered, that whatever violences were committed were contrary to his orders and desire. Being asked why he did not severely punish the authors of such violence, he answered, that he did not dare to act with severity against those of his party, for fear of exasperating them against himself. Being asked why he ravaged the country, and distressed the inhabitants, he said he was forced to act more rigorously than he wished to do, in order to procure subsistence for his people. — The Public is much divided in opinion with respect to his fate.

LONDON, DECEMBER, 26.

On Monday last, Lord Mahon was married to the Hon. Miss Pitt, daughter of the Earl of Chatham; and on Thursday, Charles White, Esq; of Lincoln, to Miss Bernard, eldest daughter of Sir Francis Bernard, Bart.

DECEMBER 31. It is said to be the positive decision of the cabinet, should the Americans be hardy enough to hold out, to reduce them to obedience at all events, and so well prepared are they for carrying this into execution, that they have relays of ministers six deep, in case some have any qualms of irresolution.

Our wise statesmen tell us, we must support the dignity of parliament; they sent Mr. Gage to do it; how has he been able to effect the purpose? Instead of increasing his power, he has lost even the appearance of it. The people have assumed all government into their own hands, and leave him a miserable object of ridicule and contempt, to complain "that they overset his carts, spike up his cannon, stop his provisions, starve his soldiers, burn his straw, and kill his poultry." In short he is become the most pitiable object in the province, by being denied the security common to other men.

JANUARY 2. From Paris we have received an account, that at Vendosme, the Gout rages with a severity as uncommon as the cure discovered for it is singular and extraordinary. It seems that persons of either sex and of all ages, have been afflicted. On the first symptoms an old He-goat is immediately sent for; he is tied to the head of the patient's bed; fed regularly morning and evening with hay and oats; his dung is then gathered up with care, and infused for a whole night in some warm white wine; in the Morning it is to be strained through a fine lawn sieve. The patient is to drink it, to be covered up warm, as a preparative for perspiration, and by a daily repetition of this nostrum for fifteen days, it will effect a radical cure. The Goat all the while is to be kept tied up. Broths, light food, wine and water, are the regimen to be followed. The infallibility of this remedy is averred with much confidence, and what adds to the wonder excited by the relation is, that the accounts assure us, the poor Goat will receive the infection, and die of the Gout in less than three months.

January 19. This day the H. of C. met pursuant to their adjournment; the Speaker took the chair about two o'clock, when Lord B—— n presented the list of the captain's widows; after which Lord N. presented to the House several bundles of American papers, the title of which being read, they appeared to be extracts of letters from the Governors of the different provinces of the Massachusetts-Bay, New-York, Pennsylvania, Georgia, South-Carolina, Virginia, &c. to the Earl of Dartmouth and his answers; their dates were from April to the 15th of December, 1774. As soon as the titles were read, Mr. B— arose, and observed, that as no mention was made of any letters from Maryland, he should be glad to know whether the deficiency of intelligence from that province proceeded from a want of correspondence, or from any political motive; and whether those papers were all the intelligence received from America. — Lord N. answered, by declaring that he had brought the papers in a bag, and that he had not examined them, neither did he know whether there were any from Maryland or not; that if there were any they should most assuredly be laid before the House. As to the papers on the table containing all the intelligence from America, he would not undertake to say as those he had then brought with him were only extracts of the facts contained in the original letters: that the authors opinions were not mentioned, it having been frequently found that the private opinions of people in power being made public had been attended with bad consequences, therefore his Majesty's servants had determined for the future never to mention the private opinion of any person. — Mr. Burke replied, that in some cases it might be proper to keep secret the private opinion of a person, yet, in so critical and alarming an affair as that of the Americans, the opinion of a man in power on the spot must be of great service; he therefore was of opinion that the whole of the information received from America ought to be laid before the House, and not extracts of particular letters, such as suited the Minister's purpose. — Lord N. then moved, that the said papers might lie on the table for inspection, and that Thursday next be appointed for the whole House to go into a Committee to consider of the same. — There were upwards of 200 members present.

Extract of a letter from Birmingham, Jan 16.

"On Wednesday last a numerous meeting of the merchants, factors, and manufacturers of this town, trading to North-America, was held at the Dolphin Inn, to deliberate upon, and adopt such measures as might appear conducive to the restoration and support of their commercial intercourse with America; when a petition to parliament was suggested as the most eligible mode of proceeding, which was accordingly moved for, and assented to, and a commitee immediately chosen to prepare the same for the approbation of a subsequent meeting, which is to be held to-morrow."

Yesterday at two o'clok, Lord Chatham having come down to the House of Lords, the greater part of the Commons immediately attended, and the croud was so great before three, that the doors were shut. The American papers, exactly correspondent to those laid before the Commons the preceding day, being presented, Lord Chatham made a speech which took up one hour and a quarter in the delivery, highly arraigning the conduct of Administration respecting the Colonies. He concluded his speech with moving, that the troops now stationed at Boston might be withdrawn.

A debate now ensued, which continued till after eight o'clock; when the question being put, the numbers were, for it, 18; against it 77.

We are informed from good authority, that the following is the motion made by Lord C———m yesterday in the Upper Assembly; "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that, in order to open the way towards an happy settlement of the dangerous troubles in America, by beginning to allay ferments, and soften animosities there; and above all, for preventing in the mean time, any sudden and fatal catastrophe at Boston, now suffering under the daily irritation of an army before their eyes, posted in their town; it may graciously please his Majesty, that immediate orders may be dispatched to General Gage, for removing his Majesty's forces from the town of Boston, as soon as the rigour of the season, and other circumstances indispensible to the safety and accommodation of the said troops, may render the same practicable;" but the same was over-ruled.

At the meeting of the West-India merchants, —— Edwards, Esq; of Jamaica, entered into a very extensive and masterly discussion of the necessary connection with, and unavoidable dependance of the Sugar Islands on, North-America. He averred, that the inhabitants of the smaller Islands must absolutely perish without assistance from thence, or be driven to the alternative of converting their sugar plantations into provision settlements. He demonstrated the extreme folly of expecting staves and other necessaries from Canada and the Floridas, at least in sufficient quantity, as well from the inadequate population at the extremities of the Continent, as from the difficulty, at certain times of the year, of the navigation from Canada. He gave reasons equally forcible against a notion, which he said some people entertained, of being supplied with the article of staves, from Hamburgh or Norway; but he said putting supplies of all kinds out of the question, the produce of America was not more necessary to the support of the West-Indies, than her markets were for the sale of a considerable part of their rum and sugar. America, says he, purchases annually from our Sugar Islands (Jamaica included) twenty thousand hogsheads of sugar, and twenty five thousand puncheons of rum, besides all our molasses, not used in distillation. She exports annually from Great-Britain, upwards of ten thousand hogsheads of refined sugar; which creates a farther consumption of thirty thousand hogsheads of raw or Muscovado sugar. By the resolutions of the Congress, this last great consumption is already suspended; and will any man say that the planting interest is not thereby immediately affected? Should the great export from the Islands be stopt also, and the whole brought to a glutted market, the consequence to every planter will be absolute ruin. It may be said indeed, that sugar will be so much the cheaper in England; but this argument is fallacious and foolish. No man will raise commodities which he can't sell. Who but a madman will continue a losing adventure? It is the same in Eng-

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land, in regard to corn: "Stop the exportation, you create a famine." This gentleman then proceeded to demonſtrate, that Great-Britain, as a commercial nation, muſt participate deeply in whatever affects the Sugar Iſlands. He ſaid, the whole of the Weſt-India Colonies muſt be conſidered as Britiſh property or national ſtock. He proved, that the whole of this ſtock amounted to the enormous ſum of 60 millions ſterling, the particulars of which he enumerated, and he appealed to Mr. Walker, agent for Barbadoes, for the accuracy of the eſtimate; which that gentleman confirmed, and declared he produced the ſame amount by a different mode of calculation. The whole profits and produce of this great capital, Mr. Edwards averred, centered in, and tended to, the increaſe of the navigation, commerce, manufactures, and revenues of Great-Britain. "Should therefore, he ſaid, any interruption happen in the general ſyſtem of the commerce and cultivation of theſe iſlands; ſhould the vaſt national ſtock, thus employed, become unprofitable and precarious, will not Great-Britain, with a debt of one hundred and forty millions, be ſenſibly affected? Sir, it will ſhake her empire to its baſe. Her African trade will be loſt, and the many other great branches of her commerce with her colonies, which during the laſt war rendered her ſole arbitreſs of the fate of Europe, will be dried up and exhauſted for ever!" He concluded by obſerving that no oppoſition to this motion could ariſe from intereſted motives, or from a miſtaken notion that government would be offended at our proceedings, "which he ſaid was a moſt abſurd idea; for that no perſonal reflections againſt people in power, nor any queſtions of mere political diſquiſition had been once introduced; and he added, that the trueſt reſpect to adminiſtration, was to point out to them thoſe approaching evils, which, if not ſpeedily averted, will involve them in one common ruin with ourſelves." The whole of this gentleman's argument diſplayed a deep and perfect knowledge of the ſubject, and being delivered in a clear, animated, and forcible manner, it fixed the attention of every perſon preſent, and was received by ſtrong expreſſions of general approbation. The queſtion being afterwards put it was carried for petitioning, by a majority of about 200 to 7.

A letter from Glaſgow, dated July 9, ſays, "Several merchants from Greenock and Port-Glaſgow, arrived at the Croſs this day, and on conſulting with the merchants there, ſeveral of them have refuſed to ſell tobacco on any terms, till further accounts from America."

Jan. 24. By a letter from a gentleman of veracity at Jamaica we are informed, that the Spaniards had lately landed ſeven regiments of infantry from on board ſome men of war and tranſports, at the Havannah. It is added, that one of our frigates which had been cruizing off Hiſpaniola, fell in with a Spaniſh ſquadron conſiſting of four ſail of the line, three frigates, and two armed ſchooners, the largeſt ſhip, which mounted eighty guns, carried an Admiral's flag at the foretop-maſt head. They were clean ſhips, and appeared in exceeding good condition.

HOUSE of COMMONS, Wedneſday January 25.

A petition from the traders, manufacturers, &c. of Dudley was preſented to the Houſe, complaining of the ſtagnation of trade on account of the laws paſſed againſt North-America, &c. which was referred to the committee for the other petitions.

Then a moſt remarkable petition indeed was preſented by Mr. Skipwith, member for Warwickſhire, from the inhabitants, traders and manufacturers, of Birmingham, praying, "that the laws may be enforced againſt the North Americans; and that, in order to prevent a ſtagnation of trade, government would not relax on that head;" —or words to that effect. Mr. Burke now humorouſly moved, that the petition of theſe (he was going to call them) bloody minded men might by all means go to the committee, who were to conſider the papers preſented by Lord North, as this petition certainly belonged to them. But it was referred to the ſame committee as the other.

Sir George Saville then roſe and acquainted the Houſe, that he had a petition from Mr. Bollan, Dr. Franklin, and Dr. Lee, who had preſented the petition of the American Congreſs to the King; praying to be heard upon the matter of that petition now before the Houſe, by the committee, when that paper was under conſideration; and he deſired to know if he was in order to preſent it then, or at any future time. This produced a converſation in the nature of a debate on points of order, in which the Solicitor General and Mr. Rigby oppoſed the preſenting it then, the Houſe being grown very thin: They were anſwered by Sir George Saville, Mr. Burke, and Mr. T. Townſend; and in order to produce a regular debate, Mr. Burke framed a motion, but afterwards withdrew it; and Sir George intends to preſent the petition of the three agents to-morrow, prior to the taking the American papers into conſideration, and another petition, but he did not mention from whom.

The Houſe roſe at half paſt ſix, and adjourned to Thurſday.

Extract of a letter from Whitehaven, Jan. 26.

"On Thurſday laſt, according to agreement, there was a reſpectable meeting of the merchants, &c. trading to America, at the coffee-room, to conſider the propriety of petitioning parliament, at this critical juncture, on affairs relative to the continent; when it was unanimouſly reſolved, that a petition was neceſſary; which was immediately drawn, and forwarded by Friday's poſt to Sir J. Lowther, Bart. and Henry Fletcher, Eſq; ſigned by a number of reſpectable merchants and traders.

JANUARY 27. Yeſterday the Houſe of Commons took into conſideration the following American papers, viz. copies of all letters from the provinces to and from Lord Dartmouth.

A liſt of the Counſellors, and a copy of the Governors ſpeeches to both Houſes of Repreſentatives.

Letters from Salem before they proceeded to buſineſs.

A copy of their addreſs to General Gage.

A copy of the Solemn League and Covenant.

Copies of all the papers poſted up at Salem, Boſton, New-York, &c.

Copies of ſeveral proteſts, hand-bills, Reſolves of the Congreſs, &c. &c.

Extract of a letter from Chatham, Jan. 23.

"A detachment of Marines, conſiſting of one captain, three lieutenants, and 60 private men, are ordered to march from this diviſion to Portſmouth, in order to embark for America."

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, Jan. 24.

"Since my laſt, an order has been received to get ready 250 marines for embarkation. As they have not a ſufficient number in barracks, they are under the neceſſity of draughting them from the guardſhips.

"'Tis ſaid here, that an order is received to fit out for ſea, with all expedition, ten ſhips of the line."

Lord N—, in reply to a certain honourable gentleman on Thurſday laſt, ſays, "He had been threatened with the approach of a day of trial; but, ſo far from feeling any apprehenſive dread, the proſpect of ſuch a day afforded conſolation to his mind: Come when it would he was prepared, and ſhould meet it with the compoſure of a man, conſcious of having been actuated by no other motives than thoſe which, if ſifted to the bottom, honeſty muſt approve."—His Lordſhip further ſaid, "That the honourable gentleman, his opponent, had formerly allowed, that ſome degree of ſpirit was ſhewn in accepting the helm when the boiſterous billows of faction ran high. Was the Hon. gentleman ſure that a period had ever yet arrived, when the poſt of honour might be quitted with ſelf-approbation? Was he certain that it was ſtill held only for the ſake of the emoluments annexed? Had he any reaſon to believe that the ſtation was ever ſolicited? So far from that being the caſe, the houſe was well aſſured that the high poſts of ſtate were accepted by command? He never had ſolicited for them; and from the firſt moment they were accepted, to the preſent period of altercation, the tumultuous agitation of untoward events had rendered the conduction of meaſures an office of extreme inquietude. Each day gave riſe to freſh uneaſineſs, and each ſucceſſive debate furniſhed freſh opportunity for perſonal invective, groſs as it was unmerited, and not leſs intolerable than unjuſt."

A meſſenger was this morning diſpatched to Dublin to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to expedite the embarkation of the troops to Boſton.

JANUARY 30. The information in the American papers read before the Houſe of Commons on Thurſday, hath moſtly found its way into the public prints, except two official letters from Lord Dartmouth to General Gage, and the General's letters to his Lordſhip. The The former contain ſtrains of firmneſs and coercion, which the General was not by any means able to realize with the force he had under his command. The language of the latter varies according to the different circumſtances and occaſions that preſented themſelves. Two matters are however very evident, that the rage and diſcontents were greatly augmented on account of the three laſt American acts paſſed after the Port-bill; and that they were gradually worked up into a kind of frenzy by the gradual augmentation of the troops, and by the works, and defences raiſed on Boſton neck. He draws in ſome places, the moſt lamentable picture of the ſtate of that province, deſtitute at once of all legiſlative authority, of a council, of courts, of juſtice, of magiſtracy; and repreſents the whole as one ſcene of anarchy and confuſion. In one place he obſerves, that the diſorders might in the beginning have been eaſily eradicated; but now, ſuch an expectation was totally improbable, without a vaſt deal of difficulty and trouble, if practicable at all. His diſpatch of the 15th of November is fraught almoſt with deſpair. He ſpeaks there of intentions being formed to attack the troops in their quarters, of propoſitions of a moſt dangerous and alarming nature, made by the Provincial to the Continental Congreſs; of diſpatches frequently paſſing between them, the contents of which could not be penetrated, and were believed to be of the moſt fatal tendency. His laſt diſpatch of the 15th of December, is couched in very different terms: He tells his Lordſhip that the ferment is greatly abated; that the views of the people during that ferment, have been diſcovered to be to endeavour to provoke the troops to ſome act which might juſtify their taking up arms, in order to engage the whole continent in their intereſts, as ſuffering under a military force, and by that means bring on a general civil war; that the Continental Congreſs ſtopped ſhort, and refuſed to acquieſce in their deſigns; that the more moderate party, ſeeing this, retarded and thwarted the machination of the violent and traiterous, and refuſed to agree to any meaſures for embodying an army to be paid by the New-England provinces; that the faction ſeeing this, diſſolved the Congreſs, but that on the whole it was impoſſible to tell what might happen, till the Provincial Congreſs, convened for the month of February, ſhould meet.

It was this morning confidently aſſerted at the coffee-houſes about 'change, that government has declared their intentions to lay an embargo on all ſhips trading to America, except ſuch who have conveniency for carrying ſoldiers.

Extract of a letter from Briſtol, Jan. 19.

"This day the merchant adventurers held a hall, and a petition to parliament was reſolved upon in the preſent ſtate of American affairs. The petition ſets forth the importance of the trade — the conſequence of it to the Weſt-India iſlands — the number of ſhips and ſeamen employed, together with a recital of the interruptions received by the Stamp and other Acts, and the reſtoration of it by the repeal of the former — the alarming ſtate it is now in, and the great diſtreſs the manufacturers will be reduced to — and praying for relief."

FEBRUARY 2. Orders are given for arms and ammunition to be got in readineſs for twenty thouſand men, which will be ſhipped on the ſhorteſt notice for North-America.

A great man in office declared a day or two ago in public company, that upon every frivolous occaſion, ever ſince the eſtabliſhing of our colonies, clamours and vexatious diſputes have been raiſed about them, as if the ſafety and proſperity of England depended entirely upon them, and them only: Whereas it muſt be evident to every man converſant in national affairs, that if they had been at the bottom of the ſea many years ago, England would have been a much more reſpectable, rich, and powerful kingdom than it is at preſent.

The ſugars and tobacco imported the laſt year it ſeems exceed the importation of any former year by above half the quantity, ſo that ſo far we are pretty well provided againſt the reſolves of the Americans, and in all probability, before the above are exhauſted, the Americans will be ſo far brought to their ſenſes as to court an opportunity of ſending us more.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, January 31.

"Seven ſloops, two frigates, and four ſchooners, are ordered into commiſſion, to proceed to America, with a deſign to enforce the due obſervance of the navagation act, and to prevent the introduction of foreign trade, which would be of the moſt ſerious conſequence to the manufactures of this kingdom."

St. James's, Feb. 4. Yeſterday the Lobby, and all the avenues leading to the Houſe of Commons, were ſo extremely crouded, that there was not room for the Members to paſs. Complaint being made, the Lobby was cleared, and great numbers were permitted into the gallery; but the ſtruggle to get in created great confuſion, which led to a motion, that the gallery ſhould be cleared, which was punctually executed, and none were allowed to remain, the Iriſh Members excepted.

A few minutes after four, Lord North roſe, and in a Speech which laſted near two hours, recapitulated the contents of the American papers which had been read to the Houſe, and pronounced the province of Maſſachuſetts's-Bay, and other parts of New-England, to be in a ſtate of actual rebellion, and propoſed a conference with the Houſe of Lords, that a joint Addreſs might be carried up to the Throne. He ſaid that Adminiſtrtaion wiſhed to adopt conciliatory meaſures if America would permit them; but at all events, in the firſt inſtance, the preſent ſtep was become indiſpenſably neceſſary. Among other things his Lordſhip ſtated the burthens borne by Britain and America, from which he drew this deduction, that every perſon in the former, on an average, contributed at the rate of 25s a head, whereas the latter did not contribute 6d. His Lordſhip likewiſe, in the courſe of his Speech, pointed out the meaſures intended to be purſued in caſe the King ſhould agree to comply with their Addreſs. He ſaid, he ſhould propoſe a temporary Act to put a ſtop to all the Foreign Trade of New-England, and particularly their Fiſhery on the banks of Newfoundland, till they returned to their duty; at the ſame time declaring, that whenever they ſhould acknowledge the ſupreme authority of the Britiſh Legiſlature, pay obedience to the Laws of this Realm, and make a due ſubmiſſion to the King, their real Grievances, upon their making proper application, would be redreſſed. His Lordſhip further obſerved, that the other Colonies were not ſo culpable, and he hoped might yet be brought to a ſenſe of their duty to the Mother Country by more lenient meaſures, and he then concluded with a Motion, "That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, that he would be pleaſed to take ſuch meaſures as might be ſuitable to his wiſdom for enforcing the Laws againſt America, and promiſing to ſupport him in a full and vigorous execution of the ſame with their lives and fortunes."—The meaſures propoſed to be taken the better to force obedience in New-England were mentioned generally, and are ſaid to be, to ſend fourteen frigates to Boſton, and 10, 000 troops, including Preſton's regiment of horſe; to aſk a ſupply of 2000 Seamen more to man the Fleet for Boſton, and to ſupply the Naval Eſtabliſhment at home, which falls ſhort, becauſe Admiral Harland is not arrived as was expected with the fleet from India. The Motion being read by the Chairman, a Debate enſued which was opened by Mr. Dunning, who ſpoke above an hour and an half, in which he declared his Lordſhip's principles and deductions equally wrong, and that America was not in rebellion.—Mr. Attorney General replied to Mr. Dunning, and ſupported the affirmative of the noble Lord's propoſition.—Mr. Fox ſpoke next. His arguments were chiefly directed againſt the meaſures at large, and the perſons who planned them.—After ſeveral other Gentlemen had ſpoke to the matter, the Queſtion was put, and carried in favour of his Lordſhip's Motion.

For the Addreſs,	—		304
Againſt it,	—	—	105
Majority,	—		199

Feb. 18. The force which is expected to rendezvous at Boſton, and its neighbourhood, by the 10th of April next, we hear will conſiſt of 13,000 effective men, conſiſting of fifteen regiments of foot, one of light dragoons, ſeven companies of artillery, and 27 of marines.

Lord North preſented to the Houſe the bill to prevent the Americans fiſhing on the banks of Newfoundland, for trading with any other place than Great-Britain; which was read the firſt time, and ordered to be read the ſecond time on Thurſday, and to be printed.

The land forces are now encreaſed from 17,574 men to 21,940.

A report was current yeſterday at the weſt end of the town, that ſome alarming intelligence had been received this week from admiral Gayton, commander in chief on the Jamaica ſtation, which occaſioned an expreſs to be ſent away yeſterday morning to Lord Grantham, our ambaſſador at Madrid.

BOSTON, MARCH 20.

Thurſday laſt the following Remonſtrance was preſented to his Excellency General GAGE.

May it pleaſe your Excellency.

WE, the Selectmen of the town of Billerica, beg leave to remonſtrate to your Excellency, that on the 8th of this inſtant, (March) one Thomas Ditſon, an inhabitant of ſaid town of Billerica, was tarred and feathered, and very much abuſed by a party of his Majeſty's 47th regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Noſbit. As guardians for ſaid town, and from a regard to the liberties and properties of its inhabitants, we cannot but reſent this procedure. Your Excellency muſt be ſenſible that this act is a high infraction on that perſonal ſecurity which every Engliſhman is entitled to; and without which his boaſted conſtitution is but a name.

It is ſufficiently unhappy for us, that we find troops quartered among us for the purpoſe of enforcing obedience to acts of parliament of Great-Britain in the higheſt ſenſe iniquitous, cruel, and unjuſt. It is ſtill more unhappy, if theſe troops, inſtead of preſerving the character which Britiſh troops once had, ſhould pour in additional inſult, and be guilty of the moſt brutal outrages. We hope your Excellency will take ſome proper ſteps for accommodating this affair: for we aſſure you, we cannot, conſiſtent with our duty, paſs this matter over. —— We have been told by your Excellency, that you never meant to diſturb the intercourſe between the town and the country: confiding in this, we have paſſed and repaſſed in our uſual manner: We, therefore, hope your Excellency will make it evident by your conduct, that you are determined the intercourſe ſhall be preſerved, and we be not buoyed up

with promiſes which in the end, we unhappily find, not to be depended upon. Lieutenant-Colonel Nesbit is an officer under your Excellency's command: Of you, therefore, we demand ſatisfaction, for the inſult committed by him: we think it is in your power. We beg your Excellency that the breach now too wide between Great-Britain and this province, may not by ſuch brutality of the troops, ſtill be encreaſed. We aſſure you, Sir, it always has been, and ſtill is, our ſentiment and prayer, that harmony may be reſtored: and that we may not be drove to the laſt diſtreſs of nations.

But may it pleaſe your Excellency, we muſt tell you, we are determined, if the innocent inhabitants of our country towns (for we muſt think this man innocent, in this affair) muſt be interrupted by ſoldiers in their lawful intercourſe with the town of Boſton, and treated with the moſt brutiſh ferocity, we ſhall hereafter uſe a different ſtile from that of petition and complaint.

If the grand bulwarks of our conſtitution are thus violently torn away, and the powers on earth prove us friendly to the cauſe of virtue, liberty, and humanity, we are ſtill happy. We can appeal to him, who judgeth righteouſly: and to him we cheerfully leave the event.

NEWPORT, March 20.

We are well aſſured, that his honour our Governor has received a circular letter from Lord Dartmouth, of January 4, in which his Lordſhip informs him, that a number of people, calling themſelves delegates from ſeveral colonies, having aſſembled at Philadelphia laſt fall, without the King's authority or conſent, and, among other unwarrantable proceedings, reſolved that another congreſs ſhould be held there on May next, if certain pretended grievances are not redreſſed before that time; he was commanded to ſignify his Majeſty's pleaſure, that the Governor ſhould uſe his utmoſt endeavours to prevent any delegates being appointed by this colony, and ſhould exhort all perſons to deſiſt from ſuch unjuſtifiable proceedings, which will be highly diſpleaſing to the King.——[Why do not his Majeſty put a ſtop to the congreſſes or meetings in England?]

By all the accounts from England it appears, that the merchants, traders, tradeſmen, mechanics, &c, are holding unlawful meetings, in the Tory ſenſe of the word, in various parts of that kingdom; but we do not find one ſyllable of a proclamation againſt them.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.

Extract from the minutes of Cheſter county Committee, March 20, 1775.

Purſuant to adjournment and public notice given, the Committee of Cheſter county met at the houſe of Richard Cheyney, in Eaſt Caln.

On motion, ordered that Mr. Hockley, Mr. Johnſton, Mr. Gronow, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Frazer, Mr. Moore and Mr. Taylor, be, and they are hereby appointed, a Committee to eſſay a draught of a petition to preſent to the general Aſſembly of this province, with regard to the manumiſſion of ſlaves—eſpecially relating to the freedom of infants hereafter born of black women, in this colony.—and do make report of the ſame to this committee, at their next meeting.

On motion, ordered, that each member in this committee will uſe his utmoſt diligence in collecting the ſeveral ſums of money, ſubſcribed for the uſe of Boſton, and pay the ſame into the hands of Anthony Wayne, Eſq; Treaſurer, at the next meeting of this committee.

The committee then adjourned to meet at the houſe of Mr. David Coupland, in the borough of Cheſter, on Wedneſday, the 31ſt of May next.

By order of the Committee,
FRANCIS JOHNSTON, Secretary.

NORFOLK, April 20, 1775.

By advices from London, of the 20th and 21ſt February we learn, that the bill to reſtrain the trade of the New-England provinces among other things, declares it unfit that the inhabitants of the ſaid provinces ſhould enjoy the ſame privileges of trade, to which his Majeſty's faithful and obedient ſubjects are entitled, and therefore enacts that, during the continuance of this act no merchandize whatever ſhall be ſhipped from thoſe provinces to any place whatſoever, except Great-Britain, Ireland, or the Britiſh Weſt-Indies. It further enacts that whenever it ſhall appear to the ſatisfaction of the Governor and Council of New-Hampſhire, and Maſſachuſetts-Bay, that obedience to the laws ſhall be ſo far reſtored, as that goods have been imported and exported, for a certain term preceeding, to and from Great-Britain, Ireland and the Britiſh Weſt-Indies, that then ſuch Governor and Council may by proclamation open the trade of the ſaid provinces.

By this act the provinces of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Connecticut, Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, are prohibited from carrying on any fiſhery at Newfoundland, &c. and every ſource of profit entirely ſhut up.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated February 25, 1775.

"On the 20th inſtant Lord North made a "motion in the Houſe, which amazed every "body: Indeed 'twas very unexpected; the "purport was, that you and the other Pro-"vinces (Maſſachuſetts excepted) ſhould be "permitted to raiſe the ſums by your own "aſſemblies that may be required by govern-"ment, and on their doing that, the duties "complained of ſhould ceaſe.——If I can "get you the Newspapers herewith I will, "but you may depend an entire change in "meaſures will ſoon, and is now taking "place."

The provincial convention for North-Carolina, was held at Newbern, on the 3d inſtant, preſent 68 members, the honorable John Harvey, Eſq; moderator. They approve of the continental aſſociation, and recommend to their conſtituents a ſtrict obedience thereto. They paſſed a vote of thanks to their delegates to the congreſs, and have appointed them again for that important purpoſe, and made ſome reſolves in favor of manufactures, arts, and agriculture, and declared Governor Martin's proclamation forbidding their meeting, to be illegal.

The cenſure againſt Mr. Macknight, and the anſwer thereto, ſhall be inſerted in our next.

*** The Printer would be highly obliged to his Subſcribers and others, at this very important period, for ſuch extracts of letters and articles of news as are of public concern, that he may be enabled to furniſh his readers with the lateſt and moſt material intelligence.

Committee Chamber, April 8, 1775.

The Committee, being informed that ſome perſons within this borough had raiſed the price of their goods, do hereby deſire all merchants, ſhopkeepers and retailers of goods within their juriſdiction, to pay particular attention to the following article of the Aſſociation, to wit,

"THAT ſuch as are venders of goods or "merchandize will not take advantage "of the ſcarcity of goods that may be occa-"ſioned by this Aſſociation, but will ſell the "ſame at the rates they have been reſpective-"ly accuſtomed to do for twelve months laſt "paſt; and if any venders of goods or mer-"chandize ſhall ſell any ſuch goods on higher "terms, or ſhall in any manner, or by any "device whatever, violate or depart from this "agreement, no perſon ought, nor will any "of us deal with any ſuch perſon, or his or "her factor or agent, at any time thereafter, "for any commodity whatever."

Of any breach of this ninth article the Committee are bound to take notice, and publiſh the delinquent to the world; they therefore give this public caution that none may plead ignorance.

By order of the Committee,
WILLIAM DAVIES, Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Rosegill, April 5, 1775.

KING HEROD,

WHOSE extraordinary qualities, and high pedigree have been frequently ſet forth in the other Virginia Papers; will ſtand at Roſegill the enſuing ſeaſon, and cover Mares at 4l. each: Thoſe who ſend Mares to him, are expected upon taking them away, to make payment for his ſervices:—Should any be loſt, I will not be anſwerable for them.

(4) 44 RALPH WORMELEY, Jun.

Norfolk, April 5, 1775.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT:

A YOUNG man who underſtands Biſcuit baking in all its branches.—For terms apply to the Printer. (3) 44

Norfolk, April 5, 1775.

THOSE who have any demands againſt the eſtate of Mr. Robert Clark, are deſired to bring them in properly proved, to

(6) 44 SAMUEL INGLIS, Adminſt.

Norfolk, April 5, 1775.

THE ſubſcriber has juſt opened the ſtore which Mr. Harvey formerly occupied, where he retails (for ready money only) an aſſortment of dry goods, conſiſting of oznaburgs, linens, checks, ſuperfine broad cloths with trimmings, caſimirs, jeans, ſagathys, printed callicoes and cottons, jewellery, porter in caſks, powder and ſhot; with a variety of other articles.

(3) 44 JOHN MACKAY.

FOR SALE about three Thouſand Buſhels of WHEAT; for Terms apply to
ALEX. LOVE.
Norfolk, March 1, 1775. (tf) 39

The Imported HORSE, Young Carver;

FOUR years Old this Summer, ſtands at the Subſcribers at the Great Bridge; Covers Mares, at 30 Shillings the Leap, or three Pounds the Seaſon.——Good Paſturage, (but none warranted to return if Stolen or Strayed.)

CARVER, was got by old Carver, a Horſe the property of his Majeſty, by the famous York-Shire Lake Mare, Lady-Legs. For further Particulars,—See the Horſe. CHARLES MAYLE.

March 8th, 1775. (tf) 40

Norfolk, March 23, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE ſhare of the Thiſtle Diſtillery, belonging to the eſtate of John Gilchriſt, deceaſed; and another ſhare belonging to the late copartnary of Campbell and Gilchriſt.——For terms apply to the ſubſcriber. If they are not diſpoſed of before the next meeting of the merchants at Williamſburg, they will then be ſet up at public ſale before the Raleigh tavern. Credit will be given the Purchaſer, giving bond with ſecurity, to bear intereſt from the date.

ARCHD. CAMPBELL.

Norfolk, April 11, 1775.

FOR SALE, for CASH only:

BETWEEN four and five ton Britiſh made Cordage, and a quantity of Sail-cloth.—For terms apply to WILLIAM CHISHOLM.

(3) 45

Edenton, April 3, 1775.

TO be ſold on Monday the firſt day of May next, at public Vendue at Edenton, the periſhable eſtate of John Hodgſon, Eſq; deceaſed; conſiſting of a quantity of Jamaica and Windward Iſland Rum, and other valuable articles.——Twelve months credit will be allowed for all ſums above forty ſhillings, the purchaſers giving bonds with approved ſecurity. All perſons who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in that they may be ſettled and paid as ſoon as poſſible. Thoſe indebted are deſired to make immediate payment, otherwiſe ſuits will be commenced againſt them. Thoſe who by poſitive agreements are to diſcharge their debts in commodities, will pleaſe to take notice, that if theſe agreements are not complied with, according to the tenor and meaning of them by the firſt day of July next at fartheſt, they will be deemed void as to the commodities, and money inſiſted on in diſcharge of all ſuch contracts.

(3) 46 W. FERGUSON, Adminſt.

North-Carolina, Currituck County, April 3, 1775.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of Land, near Currituck Court-houſe, held for one hundred acres (but appears to be more) with one hundred and eight bearing apple trees, and three hundred peach trees, about half a mile from the water or ſound.——For particulars apply to the Sheriff,

JO. NICHOLSON.

BRUTUS,
AN IMPORTED HORSE;

WILL cover this Year at Three Pounds the Seaſon, twenty ſhillings the leap, and Five Pounds Inſurance. He ſtands from Monday to Thurſday, (incluſive) in the Week at the Subſcriber's, and on Friday and Saturday at Mr. John Hutching's in Norfolk. Brutus was got by the late Duke of Cumberland's Horſe, King Herod, upon a Lincolnſhire draught Mare, was four Years old the 5th of this Month, and is a likely Stout Horſe.

ANTHONY LAWSON.

Princeſs Anne, March 16, 1775. [tf]

Falmouth, April 5, 1775.

RUN away from the ſloop Suſannah, Capt. John Dow, about the 5th ultimo, a negro man named NED, about 40 years of age, 5 feet ten inches high, much pitted with the ſmall-pox, has a remarkable ſore on his right leg, is fond of liquor, and when intoxicated has an impediment in his ſpeech, is very deceitful, and will no doubt endeavour to paſs for a free man. Had on when he went away, a gray kerſey ſhort coat, almoſt new, with metal buttons, and breeches of the ſame cloth, a ſpotted cotton jacket, a pair of yarn hoſe, and an old fine hat.——Any perſon, delivering ſaid negro to Capt. Dow on board, or the ſubſcriber at Falmouth, ſhall receive a reward of FIVE POUNDS if apprehended in this colony, and TEN POUNDS if in any other.——I forewarn all maſters of veſſels and others, from harbouring, employing, or carrying off ſaid negro, at their peril.

(3) 46 GEORGE HAMILTON.

Norfolk, April 4, 1775.

WE the ſubſcribers intend to leave the Colony ſoon.

COLIN CAMPBELL,
(tf) 44 DURRANT LONG.

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Governor JOHNSTONE's ſpeech in the Houſe of Commons, on Friday, December 20, on the queſtion for employing 17,000 men for the land ſervice, 1775.

"I THINK a true determination upon this queſtion can only be made, after knowing the plan which the gentlemen in adminiſtration are reſolved to purſue with reſpect to American affairs. It is now clear that the people of America, actuated with the ſame firm and reſolute ſpirit, and tinctured with the ſame enthuſiaſm which enabled our anceſtors to withſtand the unjuſt claims of the crown in the days of Charles the Firſt, are determined to reſiſt the high doctrines of parliamentary ſupremacy held forth by this country, which muſt in its conſequences reduce their liberties to a level with the colonies of France and Spain. If we are reſolved to adhere to thoſe incomprehenſible tenets, echoed with ſo much applauſe in the laſt parliament, and on the firſt day of the preſent ſeſſion, nothing but the ſword can now decide the conteſt. In that event it is in vain to ſuppoſe that the peace eſtabliſhment of the army now propoſed will be ſufficient; for every wiſe man muſt foreſee, that our rivals in Europe cannot be idle ſpectators in ſuch a ſcene. Suppoſing then a ſufficient force is employed to ſubdue the Americans, this country muſt be left deſtitute of the neceſſary defence. No man is leſs deſirous of augmenting a military eſtabliſhment than myſelf. I foreſee that the liberties of this country muſt in the end fall a ſacrifice to the power, which has annihilated the rights of mankind in other ſtates. Between the danger from abroad, and the danger from thoſe who are to defend us, according to the preſent eſtabliſhments of Europe, the ſituation is very nice. For my own part, however wiſely the military ſyſtem is interwoven into our conſtitution in time of peace, citizen and ſoldier happily intermixing with each other in equal privileges, yet upon an invaſion, or a civil war, when men of high minds come to aſſemble in military camps with their weapons in their hands, the contagion of power will ſoon ſpread; nevertheleſs, we muſt maintain, though with a watchful eye, a neceſſary force for defence in caſe of invaſion. I ſpeak as a ſeaman, confident that whenever France ſhall find an enterpriſing officer, capable of conducting ſuch an attempt with ſkill and reſolution, that the landing of an army in this country is not to be prevented by all the ſhips we can arm, while the elements continue ſo various, and the diſtance ſo ſhort. There are ſeveral methods to accompliſh this, which I ſhall not repeat here from prudential motives, but I am ſo convinced of the truth of my aſſertion, that I conſider it as the duty of every man in this country to be ready to diſpute the fate of this kingdom in a battle; and if we are left without a neceſſary ſtrength to ſupport wavering minds in ſuch a conjuncture, while we are thinking of depriving our fellow-citizens of their juſt and legal rights in America, we may, as a proper puniſhment, loſe our own. It is true, that by the preſent vote we do not preclude ourſelves from an augmentation in the courſe of the ſeſſion, in caſe the exigencies of the ſtate ſhall require it, and ſo far I am willing to aſſent to the preſent motion; but I beg gentlemen in adminiſtration will in the mean time draw no merit from propoſing ſo low an eſtabliſhment, unleſs they intend to alter their meaſures, ſince it is undoubtedly inadequate to our ſituation; and I would likewiſe caution the landed intereſt not to plume themſelves on the eſcape they have made, ſince it is equally evident, a further taxation, if not included in the general vote of this year, muſt be demanded by extraordinaries, or a vote of credit to meet them next ſeſſion under the multiplied expences of that mode of raiſing money.

"With regard to the navy, I confeſs it to be extremely hard, that the noble Lord ſhould be attacked in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament for too great profuſion, and blamed in this for the reduction that was then deemed neceſſary: But I am not one of thoſe who are captivated with a ſimple propoſition upon paper, when all the avenues of extravagance are kept open; while the ſituation of our affairs, from the worſt judged policy, neceſſarily leads us to open theſe ſluices of expence. It is therefore in vain to hold out œconomical reſolutions in our votes, when our conduct muſt produce a contrary effect. I hope, however, that the ſentiments of gentlemen on the ſubject of American affairs begin to alter. I hope they will now ſee what men, uncorrupted by the luxurious vices of a great capital, are capable of ſuffering in ſupport of eſſential privileges; and that the flattering expectations of ſeeing America at our feet are now vanquiſhed.

"To thoſe who conceive that men are to yield their rights from oppreſſion and diſtreſs, I would recal to their memory the ſufferings of the late parliament of Paris. The haughty mind of a debauched miniſter, and an imperious chancellor, had induced the late King of France to violate all the ancient and eſtabliſhed privileges of that auguſt body, the only remaining check againſt the deſpotiſm of the Monarch: even men of wit and genius were found baſe enough to vilify the claims of the parliament; for I am ſorry to obſerve, that fortitude of mind does not always accompany excellent talents; and that many men poſſeſſing thoſe rare gifts, are too often induced to lend their ingenuity to the hand that pays them, in ſupport of the doctrines of the day. Is it poſſible for any of the people of America to undergo greater diſtreſs than thoſe worthy patriots in France have ſuffered? Deprived of their offices and ſubſiſtence, baniſhed from their friends, vilified by the court, no proſpect of a change, yet ſupported by principle and a good conſcience, they have now ſeen their day of triumph, and felt the reward of virtue, ſecuring to their country, by their perſeverance, more eſſential rights than have been obtained by three civil wars. After ſuch conceſſions from the King of France, ſhall the King of Great-Britain be aſhamed to yield to the juſt cries of two millions of his ſubjects.

"I know all the arguments which are uſed to entangle weak men in ſupport of the preſent arbitrary tenets. The ſubject, indeed, is complicated, and men are confounded more than convinced. It is ſaid that legiſlation exiſting in the parliament of Great-Britain, taxation, which is a part of legiſlation, muſt neceſſarily be included. The various privileges which ſubſiſt in every free ſtate, are hardly to be determined by every reaſoning a priori. Such dilemmas occur on every ſubject. Can any poſition appear more ridiculous to thoſe who maintain the doctrines of virtual repreſentation, than that a borough ſhould ſend two members to parliament without houſe or inhabitant? and that there are many who hear me, ſtrenuous advocates againſt American charters, that hold their ſeats in this houſe under ſuch a curious repreſentation. At the ſame time I confeſs the baſis of the conſtitution depends on preſerving their privileges entire, ſince no man can ſay how far the reform would reach; and the whole art of government conſiſts in preſerving to every one his eſtabliſhed rights. The moſt certain ſcience we know is mathematics; yet if I was to ſay to many men, that two lines may approach nearer and nearer to all eternity, and never could meet, they would think the aſſertion ridiculous and abſurd. Nevertheleſs there is nothing ſo certain as the truth of that theorem. It is equally true that legiſlation may exiſt without the power of taxation. The kingdom of Ireland within our own dominion, is a proof of what theſe learned gentlemen aſſert to be ſo impoſſible. A worthy member in my eye, being preſſed with this argument in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, from the fairneſs of his mind, avowed as his opinion, that we could tax Ireland. I remember there were ſome gentlemen in the gallery when this declaration was made, whom I immediately perceived, by the contorſions in their countenances, to be Iriſh members. Next day the member choſe to make ſome apology to his friends. He ſaid no parallel could be drawn between Ireland and the colonies; for Ireland had a paraphernalia; and this ſatisfied both the Engliſh and Iriſh members. For my part I do not ſee what difficulty can occur in leaving the different colonies on the ſame footing of raiſing money by requiſition as from the people of Ireland. If it is thought this manner of raiſing ſupplies might throw too much power into the hands of the crown, that power might be limited, ſo as not to be exerted except upon the addreſs of both Houſes of Parliament, ſuch as has been lately adopted reſpecting the prerogative in regulating the coin. I am ſtill hopeful, that the tenſe chords on which our American creed has been ſaid and ſung, will be relaxed. I perceive, I think, the tone of the noble Lord is not ſo loud or ſo loſty as on ſome former debates on this ſubject. I hope it does not proceed from want of health, in which caſe no man could feel more ſorrow for his Lordſhip than myſelf; but I hope it ariſes from a more ſerious and deep reflection on the ſubject, where his own good ſenſe has had room to operate, free from thoſe violent aſſociates who ſeem to have precipitated his Lordſhip into ſuch raſh and cruel meaſures, contrary to his own natural good temper. Here then I ſhall conclude as I ſet out, hoping that generous, juſt, pacific meaſures will be adopted; but ſtill inſiſting, that no man can determine properly on the number of forces to be employed, till we know the meaſures that are to be purſued reſpecting the Americans."

NORFOLK, APRIL 6, 1775.

TO THE PUBLIC.

BY the purchaſe of Mr. Brown's ſhare in the Printing-Office eſtabliſhed in this borough, and by the diſſolution of the late concern of William Duncan and Co. the ſubſcriber has become a principal proprietor and ſole manager of the preſs, and humbly ſolicits the favor of the public towards an undertaking which if properly conducted may prove of general advantage. Many have been the difficulties with which the buſineſs of this preſs has hitherto been obſtructed: The ſubſcriber enters upon the office encumbered with the bad effects of thoſe difficulties, which, however, he will make it his ſtudy to remove, and flatters himſelf with the proſpect of ſucceſs.——He need not mention the peculiar advantages his ſituation affords for an undertaking of this nature; in the firſt trading town in the colony, where the earlieſt intelligence can be procured from abroad, and a conſtant communication maintained, by means of the rivers, with all parts of this well watered dominion, ſo that his moſt diſtant ſubſcribers, he truſts, will never have cauſe to complain of any remiſſneſs in forwarding their papers.

By a ſteady attention to variety and novelty he hopes to furniſh amuſement to his readers, while a careful collection of the uſeful and inſtructive adds profit to their pleaſure.

An impartial detail of public tranſactions, with ſuch compoſitions as may be conducive to the welfare of his country, or throw any light on the important ſubjects that engroſs the attention of all ranks of people in theſe unhappy times, ſhall meet a ready publication. —— Advertiſements, articles of news, eſſays, and whatever elſe may be proper for a weekly paper will be thankfully received and duly inſerted.

The greateſt care ſhall be taken to diſtribute the papers in the ſpeedieſt method, and to give every ſatisfaction to the public.——The ſubſcriber cannot conclude without again requeſting the encouragement of a colony, always deſirous to promote every undertaking of general utility.

With great reſpect, the publiſher ſubſcribes himſelf, the public's devoted and moſt obedient ſervant,

JOHN HUNTER HOLT.

NORFOLK: Printed by JOHN H. HOLT & Co. at the new Printing-Office near the Market-Houſe; where Subſcriptions for this Paper are taken in at 12s. 6d. per ANNUM: Advertiſements (of a moderate Length) inſerted at 3s. the firſt Week, and 2s. each Week after. —— All Kinds of Printing-Work executed in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.